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When the dawns of reason peep'd
 forth in the boy,
 To give zest to the scene, Solitaire.
 Now around this white feminine mansion
 so neat,
 May the pink and the violet appear,
 May the snow drop of spring, and the
 cyclamen sweet,
 Scatter perfumes round this Solitaire !
 Be the walk that leads down from this
 charming retreat,
 The resort of the Nightingale rare ;
 May the blackbird and bullfinch here
 nestle their seat,
 And the linnet sing sweet Solitaire !
 To entice from the house, in this season
 of joy,
 The mother and daughters so fair,
 To the scene of calm comfort without
 an alloy,
 Embosom'd in this Solitaire.
 May the spirit of Sadness be far from
 this dome,
 And angels protecting be near,
 Where the stranger and poor, as of
 yore, find a home ;
 Now adieu to my friend's Solitaire.

INSCRIPTION,

PROPOSED FOR THE MONUMENT OF LOCKE.
 "Who made the whole internal world his own."
Thomson.

RAPT Reader, if thou seek'st to under-
 stand,
 What wondrous powers obey the human
 mind ;
 If Reason bid thee Superstition brand,
 And Freedom fire thee to befriend man-
 kind.

If thy instruction, up through Virtue's
 path
 To Honour's dome, the aspiring pupil
 guides :
 And if thou find'st that genuine Christian
 Faith,
 With Nature's law completely coincides,
 Approach, anblam'd, and venerate the
 shrine,
 Of sapient LOCKE, the world's free mind-
 ed friend,
 Who spurn'd the prince that claim'd a
 right divine,
 And the false priest, whose conscience strove
 to bend.

And, with his god-like spirit for thy guide,
 While his firm statue seems the act to
 eye,
 Kneel down and swear, "that neither
 force nor pride
 Shall cause thee from his principles to
 fly.

But that, should Wrongs be felt and
 Factions spread,
 Protecting Truth, thou'lt wisely onward
 press,
 'Till radical Reform shall end the dread
 Of wild Revolt, and peace the People
 bless."

And now—may all who on his valued
 page,
 Shall fix their eye, or here admiring
 stand,
 In Wisdom's walks seek glory, like the
 Sage,
 Who gain'd this tribute from his
 grateful land !
Ballycarry.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

LITERATURE has felt the effects of
 the war, from the interruption of the
 intercourse between us and the Con-
 tinent. But as, in consequence of the
 present renewal of commercial in-
 tercourse with Holland, the foreign
 literary journals have arrived in En-
 gland, we have, without loss of time,
 availed ourselves of the assistance of
 a gentleman in London, and now lay
 before our readers some literary in-
 telligence from the Continent. Among
 which are the late proceedings of the
 French National Institute. We are

also making arrangements for pro-
 curing further interesting literary as-
 sistance from England. We trust
 those exertions will convince our
 Readers of our resolution to render
 the Belfast Monthly Magazine de-
 serving of the encouragement it
 has hitherto received, and stamp
 it with the character for originality,
 which we are desirous it should sup-
 port.

THE celebrated Campe has pub-
 lished the first volume of his Ger-
 man Dictionary. It contains more than

one thousand 4to. pages, printed in two columns, and 26,735 articles, though it goes no further than the letter E. The second is to extend to L. Many, who are acquainted with the excellent Dictionary of Adelung, may think Mr. Campe has made a rash attempt; but impartial judges admit, that he has three advantages over his predecessor: 1st. Instead of confining himself, as Adelung did, to the dialect of Upper Saxony, Campe admits all the dialects of the Teutonic language, and the technical terms of all the arts: 2ndly. Adelung employed as authorities only authors older than himself. Campe has availed himself of the works of his contemporaries, among whom are Klopstock, Weiland, Goethe, Herder, Schiller, Voss, &c. 3dly. Campe has distinguished the use of words in the lofty and in the familiar style, which Adelung did not. It is to be regretted, however, that he has omitted every thing relative to etymology and synonyms; and that in his zeal for the purity of the German, while he is careful to banish all words borrowed from foreign languages, he has introduced many of his own manufacture, in which he is not always equally happy. Several of these have already afforded opportunities for the German critics to exercise their wit.

Mr. Rossman, a protestant, of Munster, has published, with the approbation of the Vicars general of the diocese, eleven Devout Hymns for Catholics, and this singular performance has met with great success among the pious of that communion.

A German version of the New Testament has lately been published at Brunswick, for the use of Christians of every denomination. It is the work of two Benedictines, Charles and Leander Von Ess, and is considered by judicious critics as the best extant. Two editions are printed; one intended particularly for the Catholics, differing from the other only in having some additions from the Vulgate. Both have received the approbation of the divines of the respective persuasions. The two learned Benedictines are engaged in translating the Old Testament, on similar principles.

Lectures on the Napoleon Code of Jurisprudence have been opened in

several German universities. Professor Olivarius, of Kiel, announced a course of lectures for the summer of 1807, in which he proposed to compare and comment upon the Danish, Roman, Jutland, Prussian, and Napoleon codes, and endeavour thence to deduce principles for a new code, adapted to the whole of the Danish monarchy.

Mr. Antony Szirmay has published at Pest, a political, Historical, and Topographical Description of the county of Ugocka, of which he is a native. It was printed at the expense of the governor. He had before given a similar description of the county of Zemplen.

Diculi Liber de Mensura Orbis Terræ, has lately been published, for the first time, by C. A. Walckenar, from two manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Paris. It is an octavo pamphlet of five sheets.

Dr. Krutmeyer has printed, at Stockholm, the Journal of Count Peter Brahe, Marshal of Sweden. It includes a period of thirty-six years, from 1618 to 1655; and as the author, living under Gustavus Adolphus and Queen Christina, had a share in the principal political events of the times, it might have been very interesting, had he not restricted himself to a brief narrative of facts, without any attempt to develop the causes.

Two new Societies have lately been formed at Copenhagen, with the approbation of the government, one for promoting the Veterinary Art, the other for extending the knowledge of Danish Antiquities.

A new and improved edition of Muller's German and Danish Dictionary, is publishing in octavo. The first volume, containing fifty sheets, comprises only the first five letters of the alphabet.

On the 24th of May, 1807, the birth day of the celebrated Linnaeus, a new Society was opened at Upsal, under the title of *Institutum Linnæanum*. After a speech by Professor Afzelius, a medal was delivered to each of the members, having on one side a bust of the Swedish naturalist, and on the other the following inscription: "*Natalium memoriam sæculari, D. xxiv Maii MDCCCVII, Institutum Linnæanum Upsaliense.*"

The following day was celebrated the dedication of a temple and greenhouse, erected in honour of Linnaeus.

Weitsch, painter to the court of Berlin, has finished a striking likeness of Von Humboldt botanizing. He is in the midst of an American landscape, and surrounded by the instruments he used to employ. It is engraving by Freddhof.

Among the literary losses occasioned by the bombardment of Copenhagen are to be regretted the libraries of professors Rusbrigh, Wolf, Kierulf, and Woeldike. The first of these contained above 11000 volumes. Several printing-offices too were destroyed; and in that of Breum was burned, the manuscripts of Olassen's Supplement to Ihre's Sueso-Gothic Glossary, printing at the expense of the Royal Academy, a loss not easy to be repaired.

Mr. Zoega, the learned Dane, who has resided many years at Rome, is employed on a description of all the Basso Relieues existing in that ancient capital of the world, and its environs, capable of elucidating the history of the art, and the science of antiquities. It will appear in numbers containing six plates each, engraved by Pirolli. The text is in Italian.

A Catalogue of the Sanskreet Manuscripts in the Imperial Library, with an account of the Contents of most of them, by Mr. Alexander Hamilton, member of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, &c. and L. Langles, member of the French Institute, Keeper of the Oriental manuscripts of the Imperial Library, &c. has appeared in Paris.

J. E. D. Bernardi has published a new edition, in 2 vols. 12mo. of his Cicero's six Books on a Commonwealth, or on the best kind of Government, restored by the help of fragments and other writings of the author. He has now given the Latin opposite the French translation, and has added two dissertations, the object of one of which is to prove, that a tract of Cicero, entitled de Gloria, was extant in the 16th. century.

Voss has published a new edition of his Louisa, which he has enlarged near a thousand lines.

A complete translation of the works of Beaumont and Fletcher into German, is publishing at Berlin.

Mr. Heuberger, editor of the *Wesel Gazette*, has compiled a Dictionary of all the neologisms current among the writers of newspapers and other periodical publications.

The *Letters and Negotiations of Mr. Lawrence Peter van der Spiegel*, Grand-pensioner of Holland, during the late war between the United Provinces and the French Republic, published at Amsterdam in 3 vols. 8vo. may be presumed to exhibit some important documents, if not mutilated, or interpolated.

Mr. Michael Korats Martiny, proposes to publish *Memoirs of a Political and Literary History of Hungary*, extracted from Manuscripts and scarce books, under the title of *Fragmenta Literaria Rerum Hungaricarum*. The first volume is to contain an account of various articles respecting the ancient classics in the *Corvina* library; *Memoirs of the Literary History of Hungary*, from Manuscripts; acts of the Jewish Council, assembled in the plain of Nagy-Ida, the 12th, of October, 1650, And an Abstract of "The present State of Hungary, and History of the Wars there, to this day." Printed at London, in 1683, for H. Reade.

A National Hungarian Museum is forming at Pest, under the patronage of the Archduke Palatine. Count Szechynei, the founder of the library, has given 20000 florins, or above 2000 guineas, toward it, and many other considerable sums have been subscribed.

A Political and Geographical History of Walachia, from the earliest period to the year 1774, has been published at Vienna, in 1 vol. 8vo. It is in modern Greek, and supposed to have been written about 1775, in the Walachian language, by some Priest or Nobleman.

The different classes of the French National Institute are obliged to make an annual report of their labours; and as the interruption of our intercourse with France has prevented our knowledge of what has been doing in that country, we presume our readers will be gratified by our giving an abridgement of these reports from the year 1807, which have just reached our hands, and we hope that in future we shall be enabled to give them with regularity, soon after they are published.

We shall begin with the class of ancient history and literature.

Mr. Monger, persuaded that in the history of the ancients, nothing is altogether unimportant, and that the precise sense of words apparently of little consequence, is frequently connected with the history of their arts or customs, has paid particular attention to the word *creta*, which he finds to have been used in three different senses by some of the best authors: most commonly it is equivalent to *clay*, frequently to *marle*, and sometimes, though seldom, to *chalk*. The *marga* of the Latins was synonymous with our *marle*, and their *argilla* with our *clay*.

The same gentleman has analysed part of the handle of a spoon, found among various articles of a similar metal, supposed to have been used by the Roman soldiers, and found it to consist of tin alloyed with, between a third and fourth of lead. From this he proceeds to examine a passage in Pliny, lib. 34, chap. 17, where it is said that the Romans adulterated their pure tin, *stannum*, by adding a third of its weight of *æs candidum*, which made *plumbum album*. Mr. Monger considers this *æs candidum* as the mixture of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, called by the French *potin*. In a subsequent passage of the same chapter, Pliny mentions, as a property of the *plumbum album*, that when melted it would break through paper, rather by its weight apparently, than by its heat. Hence this seems to have been of the nature of Newton's fusible metal, and consequently the *æs candidum* was a mixture of lead and bismuth.

Another paper by Mr. Monger is on an ancient tomb discovered in 1778, on digging in a church-yard at Lyons. The epitaph begins *Memorie æternæ Exomii Paterniani quondam Centurionis legionarii, &c.* The unusual epithet, *Legionarius*, Mr. M. supposes to have been added, to show that *Exomius Paternianus* was an officer in one of the Roman legions, and not of the auxiliaries. There is another particularity in this tomb. The inscription is in a tablet, and at each end of this tablet is an appendage, resembling a tenon, on each of which are two proper names in Greek characters,

with the Greek word of salutation at meeting on one, and that used at parting on the other. A similar particularity occurs on two other tombstones found at Lyons. Mr. Monger supposes, that some of the Greek Christians of Asia, who first established Christianity at Lyons, had availed themselves of these tombs for the interment of their dead, and added the Greek inscription, without defacing the Latin, as those contained nothing repugnant to their own faith.

Mr. Petit Radet, who has formed a theory of his own, from the examination of various remains of ancient walls, finds himself in opposition to the learned Fréret, on the origin of Argos. Fréret ascribes its foundation to a colony from Egypt, led by Phoroneus, son of Inachus, and supposes the Greeks to have been indebted to the Egyptians for the first elements of the arts of social life. Mr. P. R. thinks, on the contrary, that the colony of Danaus, the third according to Fréret, was the first that came from Egypt into Europe, and that the Greeks had arts of their own before they knew any thing of the Egyptians. Having pointed out various inconsistencies, into which Fréret, and after him the author of *Anacharsis*, have fallen, and defended the veracity of Dionysius Halicarnassensis, he infers, that Inachus, the founder of Argos, was a Greek. The general inference drawn by Mr. P. R. from all his researches, is, that our historical hemisphere may be divided into two zones of antiquity very different from each other. One of these, which he terms Cyclopean, is formed according to the system of arts in Europe, namely, of vast blocks of stone, cut in regular polygons, and joined without cement, merely from the nice adaptation of the stones; the other, the Asiatic system, consists in stones cut in rectangular parallelograms. Throughout Italy and Greece, wherever the two have been found together, the Cyclopean structure always forms the base.

Mr. Toulangeon considered the amphitheatres of the Romans chiefly with a view to their moral effects. The place called *Spoliarium*, where those gladiators, of whose recovery there was little hopes, were dispatched in

cold blood, the ferocity of the Romans, and their degradation, when young men of noble families fought in public for the amusement of the emperors, chiefly engaged his attention.

He also gave an account of an edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, which he is publishing previous to his new translation of this work.

Mr. Silvestre de Sacy had been appointed by the class to examine the archives of Genoa, in which a great number of Oriental MSS. were said to be preserved, but he appears to have found little worthy of notice of this kind. He could discover only a Hebrew Bible, with a commentary in the same language; part of one in a roll, written for the use of some synagogue; two treatises in Arabic, with the Arabian sovereigns of the Balearic islands, about the end of the 12th century, a treaty in the Armenian language; and a Turkish passport. There were several treatises, however, in more or less barbarous Latin, calculated to throw some light on the establishments of the Genoese, along the shores of the Black Sea, and on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. Mr. de S. likewise examined some other archives, particularly that of the Bank of St. George.

Mr. Barbré du Bocaye read an abstract of an account of a hydrographic atlas in the library of Talleyrand, drawn in the 16th century. Mr. B. asserts, that the coasts of New Holland are laid down in it, and that they were discovered by the Portuguese, before the English or Dutch had any knowledge of them; though the discovery was lost to the Portuguese through the treachery of Don Michael de Sylva, bishop of Viseu, a favourite of the king (another French geographer who appears to have examined this atlas, contends, that the land to which Mr. B. alludes, is not New Holland; and his arguments show, that it is at least very questionable.)

Mr. Pougens, in a dissertation on the goddess Nehalennia, concludes, that she was a local divinity; and that she presided in Zealand over maritime commerce and public markets.

The history of the Croisades constituting a very important part of that of the middle ages, every thing

relative to them merits attention. Mr. Brial has in consequence sought for information respecting the assembly held at Chartres on occasion of the croisade of Lewis the Young. This, which has been styled a parliament of the kingdom, and supposed by men of the highest reputation to have taken place in 1146, was not held till 1150. In 1146 and 1147 assemblies were held at Bourges, Vezelay, and Etampes, the object of which was, to make preparations for a croisade. In that of Chartres it was determined, not only to succour the Christians in the Holy Land, the common pretext of the croisaders, but to revenge on the Greek Emperors the disasters, that former Croisaders had experienced from their treacherous policy. It was in this assembly too, and not in 1146, that St. Bernard was chosen to be the head of a new croisade, which was to be undertaken at the expense of the clergy of France; the king and nobles, so lately returned from an expedition to the east, being too much exhausted both of men and money, to attempt another. Nothing was effected by this assembly however, the project being abandoned almost as soon as it was conceived.

In a Statistical and Historical Essay, Mr. Mentellé has traced the growth of the house of Austria, and the loss it has experienced, from the exaltation of Rodolphus of Hapsburgh to the treaty of Austerlitz. According to him the Austrian territories, which at the beginning of the reign of Francis II. included 13994 German miles, square, were reduced by that treaty to 10738, or 29842 French leagues, containing a population of 22,004,800 persons, and producing a revenue of 103 or 104 millions of florins (about 12 millions sterling.)

Mr. Dupont de Nemour read some chapters of a History of the English Finances. He finds a great advantage in drawing the revenue from the land, as it furnishes the public with the supplies at once, at a time when the necessity of them is obvious to every one, and leaving private property unaffected; while, if the supply have been sufficient, it renders all other taxes unnecessary. He likewise thinks it more advisable to take the revenue from

the clear income arising from the land, than for government to have a share of the land itself, as was the case in Egypt, or a part of the produce, as practised by the Chinese and Hebrews.

One object of the labours of the class was to produce designs for medals, to commemorate the grand events of the times. Two opposite opinions have arisen on this point. Some of the members are for exhibiting these in a figurative or emblematic manner, conformably to the principles generally admitted by artists, without any regard to times, places, or persons. Mr. Dupont, who is of the opposite opinion, has exhibited his reasons in two papers. He contends, that they should be completely historical, and that they should convey to all ages an accurate idea of the event, and of the time and place. The inscriptions therefore should be in French; and all the accessories, as well as the costume, should be faithful records of our arts, sciences and manners. Thus the ancients did, and we, while we blindly copy them, without adopting their

principles, stick to the dead letter, and neglect the spirit of their practice. In his second paper Mr. Dupont, applies this theory to some of the medals proposed.

The class not adopting the ideas of Mr. Dupont, Mr. Quatremère de Quincy has written a long paper in defence of the opposite theory.

Many other papers, the Reporter, Mr. Ginguené, passes over with barely mentioning them; as a Geographical and Historical Memoir on the Island of Salamis, by Mr. la Porte-du-Theil, intended as part of a larger work: an Account of the Tomb of Mausolus, by Mr. de Sainte-Croix, likewise a Fragment: Observations on the Zodiac of Dendera, by Dupuis, printed separately, and New Explanations of the Chronological and Mythological Zodiac, by the same: an Inquiry into the Origin, History, and Literary Labours of the Manchout Tartars, by Mr. Langles, intended for separate publication: and a General Introduction to the first part of a History of Modern Literature, which Mr. Ginguené is preparing to publish.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Advice and Directions to Hackney Coachmen, including some Practical Hints to Drivers in general, together with incidental allusions to several other elevated Characters, 12mo. p.p. 53 Dublin: Martin, 1809, price 1s. 8d.

MANY attempts have been made to imitate Swift's popular pamphlet of advice to Servants, and some of them not without success. Among others we remember one addressed to Soldiers, which, though written by a person who had never been in a military capacity, when read to a superannuated veteran, had such an effect on him that he was highly delighted, and cried out "this fellow knows us as well as ourselves." Were we to judge in the same manner of the present production, we would be strongly induced to think that the author was in the habit of familiar intercourse with the class that he addresses. It has some wit, chiefly

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of that broad kind, for which the lower classes in this country are so famous, a great deal of cant collected chiefly from the slang of hackney drivers, and so far it deserves credit, as these are necessary to mark the character of an Irish coachman, but it is in several places very gross, and in one or two almost bordering on the obscene.

Yet it may not be without its use. Swift's intention was to correct errors by exposing them. He wished either to direct the servant to what he ought to do by telling him the contrary ironically, or to put the employers on their guard by publishing those little frauds and knaveries, which though some of them are too dull, and and others too negligent to detect, can be easily seen through, by such as have been put on their guard. Some of the tricks of hackney-drivers are here exposed in the same way; NRG